

BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

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 By the month 75

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CONSOLIDATED PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The actual number of copies printed and circulated March 11, 1903, was as follows:

Number of copies printed1,454

Distributed as follows—

La Cananea (carrier) 55

Tombstone (carrier) 30

Douglas (carrier) 80

Naco (carrier) 40

Single wrappers (mail)160

Post offices (mail)190

City route (carrier)160

Tombstone canyon (carrier)140

School hill (carrier)115

Brewery gulch (carrier)106

Down canyon (carrier)178

Denison News Co. (on trains)20

Sales on street16

News stand (city)34

Spoiled on press, sample copies and complimentary160

Sample copies for Douglas200

Remaining in office32

Total1,632

The Review's advertising contracts are based on the above statement.

One hundred dollars reward to any person who can show this statement to be incorrect.

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct.

W. B. Kelly, Gen. Mgr.

ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF GOVERNMENT.

It has only been a few years since we first heard of the "billion dollar congress" and it will only be a few more years until a single congress will hand over two billions of dollars to meet the expenses of government.

When the billion dollar mark was reached the late Thos. B. Reed remarked that we had a "billion dollar country." The spirit of economy seems to be at a low ebb these days in the halls of congress and money is shovelled from the treasury with but little regard for what purpose it is wanted or as to what would be a necessary amount.

The congress which expired on March 4 passed the billion and a half mark, the appropriations for the two sessions aggregating \$1,554,108,154. The total appropriations for the Fifty-sixth congress were \$1,440,489,438; or \$113,618,666 less than the appropriations of the congress which has just adjourned.

The appropriations for the session just closed aggregated \$753,484,018. No itemized statement of these appropriations has been published as yet, but the itemized statement of expenditures for the last session is given as follows:

Agriculture \$5,978,60

Army 78,138,752

Diplomatic & consular 1,968,250

District of Columbia 8,647,497

Fortifications 7,188,416

Indian 8,512,950

Legislative, executive and judicial 27,595,955

Military academy 653,248

Navy 81,877,291

Pensions 139,847,600

Postoffices 153,401,549

Sundry civil 82,272,955

Deficiency 21,561,572

The only money-earning branch of the federal government is the Post-office Department. The appropriation for this department at the last session was \$153,401,549, but as the annual earnings and expenditures of this department now almost balance each other this amount should be deducted in computing the actual cost of running the government. The heaviest increase in the last few years is in the expenditures for the army and navy. In 1889 the expenditures for the army were \$23,193,392; for the navy \$56,098,783. In 1902 these expenditures had mounted up to \$115,734,049 for the army and \$78,161,791 for the navy. The expenditures at the last session therefore show a decrease for the army and a slight increase for the navy.

The appropriations for pensions in 1902 were \$145,245,230; at the last session the appropriations for pensions footed up \$139,847,600, indicating that the high-water mark for pensions, which is \$158,155,342, the figures for 1893, has probably been passed.

"Uncle Aleck," of Gila county, will very likely carry the woman suffrage bill home with him as a souvenir. The last woman suffrage bill that appeared in the council was taken home by Councilman Olney, of Graham county.

The legislature yet has a week to live and many of the proposed laws will meet death with the expiring of the session.

ELECTING SENATORS.

Mr. Hearst, of the New York Journal, is pushing the proposition to have United States senators elected by a direct vote of the people and he has succeeded in arousing a well known sentiment in this country favorable to the plan. The lower house of congress has many times passed the resolution providing for such an amendment to the constitution, but the senate has been stubborn in its opposition to any change and the principle has scarcely been discussed in that body. The resolutions being uniformly left unheeded in the hands of a committee.

The Hearst newspapers are now making a vigorous effort to induce two-thirds of the state legislatures to adopt joint resolutions demanding that the federal constitution be so amended as to require the election of senators by popular vote instead of by the legislature. It is claimed by friends of this measure that there is hardly a doubt about the states adopting such a resolution. When two-thirds of the states demand that an amendment to the federal constitution be submitted for approval it becomes the duty of congress to submit it.

Recent scandals in many of the states growing out of the election of senators by legislatures has strengthened the demand for a reform in connecting a system that in many instances fail to send the man to the senate whom the people of a state want to see elected.

In the absence of a law compelling the election of senators by popular vote, the people of each state have it in their power to greatly improve the methods of the past. They can do this by compelling the political parties to name their candidates for the senate, so that at the elections the voter may be informed for whom he is voting for United States senator when he casts his ballot for members of the legislature. It is claimed in opposition to this plan that candidates for the senate will find it as easy to manipulate state legislatures as it is to manipulate state legislatures, but such will not be the case, for the reason that what the state convention does is subject to the ratification of the people, while the action of the legislature in electing senators is final. No party would dare go into an election with a candidate for senator whom it was known had bribed the convention which nominated him.

The plan outlined above is practically in operation today in the state of Illinois and Senator Hopkins, of that state, was practically elected by a direct vote of his people. It is a satisfactory plan in Illinois and will be satisfactory in other states when it is put in operation.

FREE TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROADS.

The question of free transportation on railroads was never more prominent in railroad circles than now. The number of people who ride on passes has been increasing in spite of strenuous efforts to curtail the extension of such favors.

Passenger representatives of sixty-seven railroads west of Chicago have assembled in that city in mass meeting to determine whether the issue of free transportation is a violation of law. Conviction is spreading that all classes of free transportation, half rates or concessions from the published rates, except those provided for in the original commerce act, are violations of the new law.

To such lengths has the practice of granting free transportation and cheap rates gone among American railroads that the average traveler who pays full fare honestly wonders if he is the only person who is chump enough to do so.

The greatest transportation pest is the politician, and railroad managers have no excuse for tolerating him except their fear of his sting or the theory that free transportation is the cheapest purchase of immunity from harmful railway legislation. Accordingly the politician and officeholders from an alderman to a national senator are taken care of, and so are his constituents and also their friends. Next to the politician, the shipper is the greatest offender, for comparatively few of this class pay railroad fare.

In some states, notably Missouri, strenuous laws have been passed prohibiting any public official riding on a railroad pass or rebate ticket, not available to the general public.

Mr. Bryan has declared that he is anxious for harmony in the democratic party, but makes it very clear that he has a long knife up his sleeve for the Cleveland democrats, should they get control of the party. One thing is sure, Bryan can never put the political still deeper into the Cleveland democrats than they put it into him in 1896.

It is reported that Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States court, will retire within a year and that he will be succeeded by Governor Wm. H. Taft, now in charge of affairs in the Philippines.

And now we have the eight-hour law. The governor signed the measure yesterday. Who says the democrats do not keep any of their platform pledges?

Could President Roosevelt be induced to make a stop in Bisbee and see the wonderful activity now displayed in the mining industry of this section, he would no doubt be convinced that Senator Beveridge and Senator Bard had not judged Arizona correctly when they stated during the statehood discussion that Arizona had probably reached the limit of industrial development. Let the invitation go forward to the President extending to him a cordial and pressing invitation to visit Bisbee. Should President Roosevelt travel over the El Paso and Southwestern railroad (The Sunshine Line) he would see Douglas and Bisbee and pass through the greatest mineral district in the west, whether he stopped or not.

The last news from Phoenix indicated that Secretary Stoddard and the Cowan bill were running neck and neck with the Secretary evidently losing his wind and liable to loose the race.

PRESS COMMENTS

Roemer's appropriation bill which includes money for the industrial school here, passed the lower house Wednesday almost unanimously, and Mr. Roemer was the recipient of many congratulatory remarks by our citizens. The bill will undoubtedly go through the upper house, and the governor will sign it.—Benson Press.

Senator Quay informed the senate that he would resume the fight for statehood on the lines of the omnibus bill on the first day of the regular session. And Mr. Quay has established a reputation for keeping his word.—Citizen.

A compromise agreeable to the politicians has been reached on what they are pleased to term a primary election bill. According to the provisions it is necessary for all political parties to select delegates on the same day by ballot, the delegates to attend the convention and nominate candidates. It is not a new measure by any means, and is so much like the present practice that it is impossible to tell the difference. The compromise is to be reported by the committee soon.—Gazette

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT

(Original.)
 On the coast of South Carolina lived during the first decade after the civil war Colonel Jim Blithers. When peace came Colonel Jim became collector of customs at the little seaport town in which he lived.

"We shall see," said the old man, "whether these thieves shall continue to beat the United States as they beat the Confederacy. I propose, sub, to see that the government gets its honest dues, sub, or my name's not Jim Blithers."

As no goods were ever received at the collector's custom house, it was no difficult to make good his words, but he drew his salary regularly and talked continually of the (imaginary) efforts that were constantly being made to land goods at the port without the payment of duties.

About ten years after the close of the war, and when Colonel Jim had been running the custom house the greater part of that time without catching a single smuggler, up comes yellow jack from the tropics and passes all custom houses on the southern coast with out reference to the vigilance of any collector.

"I tell you, sub," said the colonel, "it behooves me to be most watchful than ever. Taking advantage of the demoralization existing along the coast, smugglers will swim about every port."

One day a schooner appeared in the harbor and dipped anchor about two miles from the custom house. From her foremast she flew a yellow flag and from her peak the stars and bars of the late Confederacy. Colonel Jim looked out of his office window, and when he saw the beloved ensign he forgot his fears of the fever denoted by the bill of yellow bunting, and his heart bled for the inmates of the ship. He took up a glass to inspect her, and as he did so a boat was lowered from her deck.

Then some sailors got into the boat. And what is that long, narrow box swinging in the air and slowly descending into the boat? A coffin! The colonel swept the deck with his glass, but all who were visible were standing above the boat and every one uncovered, while a man stood with his face bent over a book. It did not require the acute brain of the colonel to see that a funeral was taking place on board.

Then a dingy was lowered, and, followed by the hearseboat, it was pulled toward the custom house. Some distance from the shore the crew of the latter rested on their oars while the dingy pulled on. Then a man came ashore and made for the colonel's office. The colonel went out to meet them.

"I have come, sub," said the man, "to ask permission to bury the body of"—he broke down and wept copiously—"of my beloved sister, who accompanied my wife and myself on this voyage. I command the vessel you see anchored there, sub, the Robert E. Lee, named for the great commander. We took the fever on board at Havana and have lost three men, buried at sea. I desire to bury my dear Lucy on land, so that I may remove the body hereafter to our home in Mobile."

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not look upon the evidence of your loyalty to our lost cause in yondah flag and refuse your request. If you will take the body up there about a mile north of the town, I think our citizens will not object, and as collector of the port you have my permission."

The captain burst into tears of gratitude, and with a pathetic remark linking his lost sister with the lost cause he was pulled back to the hearseboat. Then the body was taken to the point designated and buried.

The next day another funeral came. This time it was the captain's wife who had died, having been taken ill only the night before. The captain was so sorely broken down that he found it necessary to send for Colonel Jim's permission to bury the body, which was granted. The colonel, not relishing this continued contact with the crew of a fever stricken schooner, now instructed the messenger to announce to the captain that he might bury any one else who died without a special permit. During the next few days nearly all the crew must have died, for every day there were several funerals. Meanwhile the Confederate flag was lowered to half mast.

One morning Colonel Jim was sitting at his office window, with his feet on his desk and a cigar in his mouth, when he noticed signs of a commotion on the schooner's deck. Taking up his glass to see what was the matter, he caught on the watery horizon the image of a low propeller, topped by a pillar of black smoke. The schooner got up sail and anchor with remarkable haste, but as there was no wind she did not budge. The propeller came nearer and the colonel saw flying from her peak the perpendicular stripes of the United States revenue flag. The revenue cutter bore down on the schooner and sent a boat aboard. The Confederate and sick flags had meanwhile disappeared. Then a boat came ashore with a man in uniform in the stern and another the captain of the schooner, E. Lee.

"Are you the collector?" asked the officer of Colonel Jim.

"Yes, sub, I have that honor."

"Well, then, I want to introduce you to Bill Jensen of New London, the slipperiest smuggler on the Atlantic coast. He's been running goods ashore in coffins and has landed quite a cargo."

The buried goods were never found since they had been received and run off by a confederate. Captain Jim retained his position, but finally died of the fever his fellow townsmen heaped upon him.

F. A. MITCHELL.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given pursuant to a resolution passed and approved by the mayor and common council of the city of Bisbee, at a special meeting of said council held in the city of Bisbee on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1903, an election will be held on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1903, in the city of Bisbee, county of Cochise, and territory of Arizona, to determine whether or not the city of Bisbee shall issue bonds of said city to raise a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to raise money to build and erect tanks, reservoirs and lay water mains and pipes in the city of Bisbee for the purpose of securing adequate protection against fire in said city. The fire house in said city of Bisbee will be used as and for the polling place, and place where all qualified electors of said city, owning real or personal property, subject to taxation to wit: said 15th day of April, A. D. 1903, either for or against the issuance of said city can vote at said time, of such bonds; said fire house in said city of Bisbee will be open for the purpose of such election and voting on said 15th day of April, A. D. 1903, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Published by order of the mayor and common council of the city of Bisbee, Arizona.

Dated February 28th, 1903.

W. D. KINSEY, Clerk.

First publication March 1. 30c

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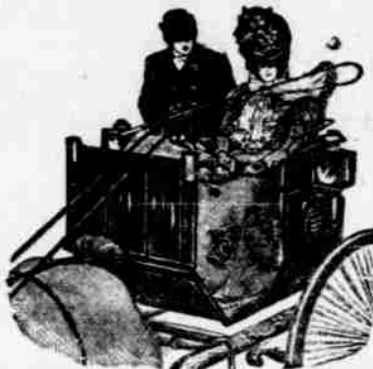
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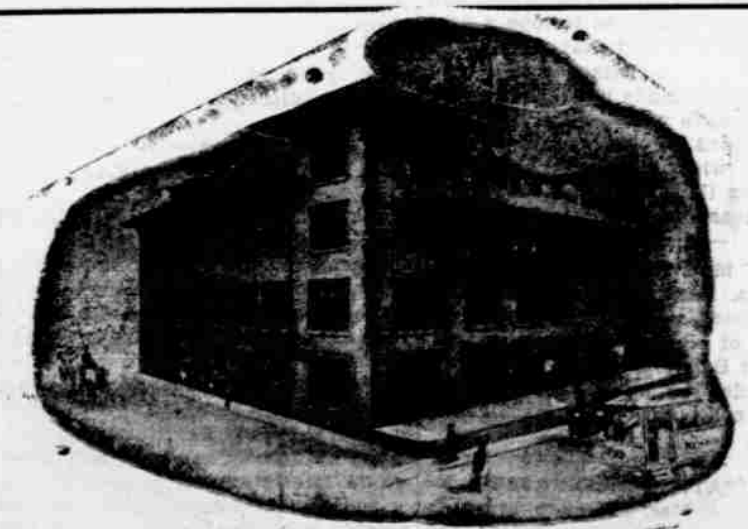
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